



# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Feb 21, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

The Illinois Banking Law.

The legislature of Illinois has just passed an amendment to its banking law. The principal provisions are as follows: The banks are to deposit Illinois state stocks as security for their circulating notes, and to have agencies for the redemption of their bills either at Chicago or Springfield, at the rate of three-quarters of one per cent, discount until Jan. 1st, 1862, and one-half of one per cent, discount after that date. Every bank of issue must keep a *bona fide* cash capital of \$25,000 in its vaults, and no bank shall be organized in any town having less than 1,000 inhabitants, unless such town be a county seat. Ample provision is made for the winding up of banks failing to comply with the demands of the law, and for guarding the state and the public against fraud and imposition. The amended law will inspire greater confidence in Illinois currency.

Now what does our legislature propose to do with our banks?

Mr. J. S. Ritchie, of Superior, proposes that the legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota should cede their northern counties bordering upon Lake Superior, to be formed into a separate state or territorial government. They are from 300 to 700 miles distant from their respective capitals, and their interests are separate and distinct from their states. He proposes that a convention should be called throughout these counties, and delegates sent to a convention at Superior. The counties are Houghton and Ontonagon in Michigan, Douglas, La Pointe, Ashland, Polk and Burnett; in Wisconsin; St. Louis, Lake, Carlton and Pail, in Minnesota.

LIBERIA.—The little black republic of Liberia is in a highly flourishing condition. Receipts last year, \$67,334; payments, \$67,650. The former shows an increase of \$20,722; the latter include the payment of nearly \$12,000 of indebtedness. Peace prevails with all the neighboring tribes but one. The exports last year were 200 per cent in excess of the previous year. President Benson complains that the United States won't recognize Liberia.

In the United States district court of New York, on Thursday, in the case of the government vs. the bondsmen of Fowler, the defaulting postmaster, the jury found a verdict for the defendants on the ground that Fowler was in default \$50,000 when the bonds were taken.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mrs. Elizabeth Blood died at Vernon, Waukesha county, on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 72 years. She was the first white woman who settled in Vernon, having emigrated from Anover, Vermont, early in the year 1837.

\$50,000 FOR KANSAS.—The New York legislature has passed a bill appropriating from the state treasury the sum of \$50,000 for the relief of the distress in Kansas.

SINGULAR DEFECT OF LAW.—At the Seneca (New York) circuit, when the case of Myers, charged with the murder of S. S. Veile, came up, Judge Knox said there was no law for the punishment of murder, and Myers was sent back to jail.

This singular trouble arose from an oversight in amending the law in relation to capital punishment at the last session of the legislature. It is likely that the defect will be remedied, if it has not already been done, by the present legislature.

AN ECONOMIC VIEW.—We see it stated, and have no doubt of the fact, that a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Post-office Department, who occupies a high official position, states that without the postal service of the seceding states, to provide for, the Post-office department can easily be made self-sustaining, at the present cheap rates of postage.

The papers have lately mentioned that Major Anderson was formerly a lieutenant in a company commanded by the present Secretary of the Treasury. The exact fact is that General Dix resigned as aid-de-camp to General Brown in 1828. Major Anderson graduated at West Point in 1826—General Dix served as captain of artillery at Fort Monroe, in 1826 and 1827, and Anderson was a lieutenant in his company.

Redpath's Haytian schooner has arrived at Port au Prince, and the South Carolinians may dismiss all fears of a John Brown raid on their coast.

ANOTHER PALMETTO HERO KILLED.—Clark Allen, a soldier in the Abbeville company, located at Fort Moultrie, was instantly killed on Thursday of last week. While running from one room to another he was pierced by a bayonet in the hands of one of his companions. The bayonet entered the eye and pierced the brain. This is the fourth victim—all friends—of the Palmetto Kingdom.

QUERIES FOR COMPROMISERS.—The New York Tribune says a citizen of German origin propounds the following pertinent questions:

1. If the republicans are to blame for the secession movement, who was to blame for the secession from the national democratic convention?

2. If the republicans are to blame for keeping up the present crisis by their unwillingness to compromise (which means concession) for the sake of the Union, why didn't the Douglas democrats make concessions in the national convention for the sake of the union of the democratic party?

3. Why didn't the democratic party let the "digger question" alone (on which it split) and sacrifice their principles for the sake of the Union, when they knew perfectly well that the separation would cause their defeat?

4. If the south would not accept popular sovereignty as a compromise in the national democratic convention, would they accept it now?

Yours, RAMBLER.

## The Journey of the President Elect.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having an entire hour of leisure to myself, and being seized with an irresistible fit of "*cacaches bénédji*," like John at Patmos, I write; but unlike him my writing does not carry with it authority from above, or even respect here below, yet I write. Although inspired with both hope and confidence, I will not presume to enter upon the broad field of prophecy or conjecture even, but simply, as one of the watchmen on the ramparts of liberty, sound forth the cry that "Axin's WELL."

Having accompanied Mr. Lincoln thus far on his tour to the capitol, marked well his speeches and noted his conversation; noted their effect upon the vast crowds that have everywhere greeted him, and being enabled to mix freely with and ascertain correctly the feelings of the prominent men of the different places which we have visited, I am fully satisfied that Mr. Lincoln will adhere to the principles of the Chicago platform, and that the people will sustain him in it.

Some there are who never cared for principles, that now are willing to accept of any terms; others who, no doubt were honest and very zealous, but lack the backbone to resist the semi-secession cry of compromise, have surrendered; like galvanized toads they gave two or three spasmodic leaps, and all was over; still, they are not a numerous class, and when you get down to the foundations of the party—the industrial classes—they are as sound as a nut. I make it a point of duty to mix in the crowd as much as possible, and learn the sentiment of the people where we stop, and of the tens and hundreds of thousands that have come forth to meet us, I have not heard the word "compromise" mentioned except with loathing and disgust.

This feeling is not confined to republicans only, but democrats assert roundly that the issue was fairly made, and as we won it is Mr. Lincoln's bounden duty to shape his policy by it and carry out the principles of the platform on which he was carried into office.

The "Union and the Constitution" is the cry, and it would have done your very souls good to have witnessed the wild enthusiasm elicited yesterday at one of the places at which we stopped, Dunkirk, I believe. A platform had been erected close to the track, with the stars and stripes planted on either end. Mr. Lincoln stepped upon it from the car, and made a two minute's speech. As he concluded, he put his hand upon one of them and said, "My friends, I hold in my hand the staff of the flag of our Union—will you stand by me as long as I stand by it?" The effect was electrical. The affirmative response was a perfect yell—an other word will express it; you would have thought them mad, but it was a glorious, soul-stirring madness.

Of course you get an account of our progress through the country by the telegraph,—therefore, it would be an unnecessary repetition of stale news for me to go into details, and to attempt a description of the towns and cities through which we pass, would be equally unnecessary, even if it were possible, which it is not, as we fly through the most of them by day, and merely eat and sleep in the others by night.

We had beautiful weather until our arrival at Pittsburg. There it rained in torrents, and to add to our discomfort, we were detained by a freight train getting off the track, for two hours, which brought us there after dark.

Just imagine forty or fifty thousand men, women and children, horses carriages, carts, soldiers, policemen and fire engines jammed into an almost impenetrable and disorganized mass, and then think of getting through it from the cars to the Monongahela House with the narrow streets of Pittsburg, after dark and the rain pouring down as if it were its last effort.

At Cadiz Junction, between Columbus and Pittsburg, we were entertained by a lady—Mrs. Judge Jewett—who treated Mr. Lincoln and his party to a most sumptuous dinner. The judge himself is a rigid democrat, whilst his wife is an ardent republican and a splendid woman; long may she live. I shall hold her and her dinner in grateful remembrance for years to come.

I just learned yesterday why Mr. Lincoln looks so much better than his pictures represent him. At Westfield, he told them that he last summer received a letter from a young lady of that place, he had forgotten her name, saying to him that her father and brother had just returned from Chicago and brought a picture of him, and that she thought he had better let his beard grow and raise whiskers; and say he, "I have taken her advice and let them grow, and now," said he, "if that young lady is present, I should be pleased to see her." She was present and was introduced to him on the stand, whereupon he gave her a right hearty kiss on her cheek, which pleased the crowd mightily, and did not offend her much I noticed.

We arrived at this place at 4:30 P. M., and were met by the most tumultuous, ungovernable crowd that we have yet encountered. The committee had arranged the military in two files, leaving a space about six feet wide between, for the president elect and his party to pass from the cars to the carriages, but the moment he got within the lines the crowd collapsed, the lines were broken, swept away like straws, and it was with the utmost difficulty, and even danger, that Mr. Lincoln was gotten to his carriage. One of his escort, Major Hunter, had his arm severely crushed, and several boys, I understand, were injured. The enthusiasm is unprecedented, even in this enthusiastic nation. I am told there were two South Carolinians present at the reception, who gashed their teeth with rage at the honor done to "Old Abe."

We leave to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for Albany, thence to New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Washington, arriving there next Saturday. Snow fell here last night about three or four inches deep; it is the first. I have seen since crossing the Illinois river.

Yours, RAMBLER.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

CONDENSED FROM THE MADISON PAPER.

MADISON, Feb. 20.

A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee report back the bill to repeal the personal liberty law.

An assembly resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Tuesday was adopted in the senate. This will enable the members of the legislature to take a rest after their arduous labors, and at the same time do honor to the 22nd of February.

The bill to exempt fifty dollars worth of seed grain from execution was indefinitely postponed.

A bill was introduced into the assembly by Mr. Griswold to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Janesville. Passed after considerable opposition from Messrs. Lapham, Warner and others, who protested against such legislation. Mr. Lapham said he should bring in a general law to cover such cases.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. Graham, to quiet the title to certain lands in Rock county.

The chair appointed Messrs. Willard, Frank and Graham, a select committee, to which was referred the petitions on the subject of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The bill modifying the Homestead law, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. D. H. Johnson, Frank and Sawyer.

The judiciary committee reported back the senate farm mortgage bill with three amendments, not materially modifying its character.

Mr. Caverno moved to refer the bill back to the general file, and that the amendments be printed.

Messrs. D. H. Johnson and Friby opposed the motion, Mr. Caverno and Bailey supporting it. The motion prevailed; ayes 42, nays 41. Adjourned.

From the Cincinnati Press, Feb. 13.

### The Rationale of the Enthusiasm of Mr. Lincoln's Reception.

There was something very different from the mere excitement or sight-seeing in the heartfelt enthusiasm with which the vast concourse of our people greeted Mr. Lincoln yesterday. It was the uprising of a confident hope in him as a sign of the delivery of the government from treachery, imbecility and baseness; and of its reconstruction from the anarchy which has disgraced this great people in the eyes of the whole world. The people of the north have endured the humiliation and destruction of this government with indignation, not load, but deep enough, if let loose, to make a torrent that would sweep secession into the Gulf of Mexico, because they believed that the redemption of the government by peaceful means was close at hand. No day was ever so longed for by 20,000,000 of people as this coming fourth of March. Bondman never so longingly counted the days to his promised emancipation as have the people of the north the days that to date when the nation would be emancipated from the folly, robbery, imbecility, premeditated treason, and treacherous negotiations with rebellion, which have demoralized, humiliated, and broken down the government of this great Republic, until in the whole world there is no government too poor and weak to scoff at ours.

For this hope the people of the north have endured to see treason betraying the property and fortifications of the nation; rebellion leading it over the President; the loyal people of the south deprived of the support of a government, and abandoned to mob rule; and treason in the south openly negotiating to introduce the intervention of European powers in the government.—Never before were a proud people so humiliated. To the fourth of March they look as the hour of redemption from all this disgrace and danger; and to Mr. Lincoln as the man. This was the feeling that spontaneously burst from the thousands who greeted Mr. Lincoln yesterday.

And it may here be said that there is no symptom from Mr. Lincoln that the confidence is misplaced. While the government has been betrayed; and rebellion, armed by the faithless officers of the government, is defying it; and the democratic party are howling to break down the constitution, and politicians in his own party are becoming cowards, and emasculated republicans are watching for the first symptom of surrender in him, so as to mount the advance rifle of the ebb tide, there has been no sign of quailing in Mr. Lincoln. Amid the千变万化 of circumstances that would try the stoutest heart, he stands perfectly firm. He took the earliest opportunity when he started on this journey to reassure the people that while he would ask nothing but the constitution, the constitution should be maintained in its integrity while in his trust.

Our people may well give such expression to their enthusiasm as they did yesterday. No greater duty ever devolved on mortal man than does now on Mr. Lincoln. Such great and patriotic hopes never before rested on a single man; and the prayers of millions of people now ascend that he may prove worthy of them.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sheldon's Address.

The meeting at the court room last evening was one of the largest ever held in Janesville. The audience was composed, to a very great extent, of ladies, and in point of intelligence would compare favorably with the like number of people in any town.

Mr. Sheldon spoke for two hours, the audience listening with interest, to the last, and when he proposed to conclude, insisted upon his going on. The address was mainly a plain and truthful statement of facts in his own southern experience, and the conclusions naturally resulting from those facts. Mr. S. evidently made no effort to tickle the ears of the crowd, - he studiously avoided everything of the kind, but with a constant check upon himself to prevent any overstatement he now and then evinced a depth of feeling and power of expression which thrilled through the crowd, and elicited the heartiest applause. He demonstrated the existence of the irrepressible conflict, and showed that it was generally recognised by southern leaders; and while he favored the Union, he advised against compromise, claiming that the people of the north had done no wrong, and insisting whether the Union was saved or lost, it was the duty of the people of this country to stand by the constitution as it is, and to prevent the extension of slavery one foot.

Upon the whole, the effect of the meeting was good, calculated to afford much information that is not so easily and pleasantly obtained in any other way. Mr. S. impressed us as a man of great earnestness, truthfulness and courage. If we were to criticise his address at all, we should say he seemed too much afraid of being suspected of exaggeration and caricature, and thus kept back and repressed a great many things which he evidently could say if he would. We would say to him as the boy said to the molasses—"let her run!" We are sure, however, that he intended to say something worth remembering, and he did. We are glad to have heard him, and can safely commend the spirit and manner of his address throughout.

**City and Town Taxes.**

To the Editors of the Gazette:—As the question of comparative town and city taxation is now agitated here, allow me to state my experience. In the town of Rock, I had my property assessed to me to the amount of \$1084, and on this I paid \$18. On an assessment of \$1100 in this city, I paid between \$13 and \$14, the exact number of cents I do not now remember. Both these taxes were for the year 1860, and the amount paid included every item of tax on each assessment. In the town of Rock there was no unusual expenditure for any purpose.

R. S. BURDICK.

**FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.**—The address and concert at Lappin's Hall to-morrow evening will be for the benefit of the fire department. We are pleased to learn that a large number of tickets have already been sold, and we hope a still larger number will be disposed of, as the object is a commendable one, and the exercises will be interesting.

A PLEASANT BEVERAGE.—The Chicago Journal says that an immense nasty, slimy water newt, weighing three quarters of a pound, came through the fire plug at the corner of Clark Place and Dearborn streets in that city. The "animale" had a head like a duck, a tail like an alligator, lungs on top of his head, feet in place of fins, ears like a rabbit, and looked as if he might be a cross between a secession rattle-snake and a crocodile.

New MEETING HOUSE IN CENTER.—A new house of public worship has been erected in the town of Center, in this county, under the supervision of the society of the Disciples of that place. It is situated on the road leading from this city to Magnolia, opposite the Bethel Cemetery, in the town of Center. It is built of wood, having a tower and steeple 105 feet in height from the ground, and the body of the church is 34 by 50 feet in size. This edifice is considered one of the best church buildings in the county, and is an improvement of which the people of that section are justly proud.

The dedication will take place on the 3d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—The public are invited to attend.

Members of the military will bear in mind the drill meeting this evening, at the council room. Be on hand early.

Copies of the weekly Gazette may be found for sale at King's corner in the post office. He has also magazines, novels, New York dailies and all late publications for sale.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE HORSE.—The well known trotting horse Com. Perry, kept by Mr. Douglas of Harmony, and known as the "Schutti horse," died on Monday. He was a fine animal—docile, kind, intelligent and spirited. The sporting public will miss him much, while his owner loses not only a valuable piece of property, but, as he informs us, "a tried and true friend."

A LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION.—Some fourteen of the northern members of the legislature visited this city to-day on their way home. They came down from the Milwaukee junction to await the afternoon train on the northwestern road, here instead of spending several idle hours at the junction.

The GENUINE THING.—We have received from a friend in Montgomery, Alabama, a pamphlet copy of the constitution of Jeff. Davis' new southern confederacy. It is one of the first government editions, and years hence will make a valuable contribution to some historical society.

Washington's Birth-Day.

The members of Washington Engine Company No. 3 of this city, will give a

Oyster Supper

at their Engine House, on the 22d of February. A cordial invitation is extended to all. The committee of arrangements will spare neither pains nor expense to enable their guests to enjoy themselves, and have a good time generally.

Tickets 50cts.

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### COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

### BUMP & GRAY,

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

The wheat market was about the same to-day as yesterday, except that receipts were somewhat lighter about 250 bushels changed hands at 75cts per millling, and 65cts per cwt for shipping. Receipts of other produce fair and prices unchanged.

We continue yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 77cts; fair

fair to good dry shipping 65cts; damp and grown 60cts.

CORN—shelled 23cts per 60 lbs., ear 20cts per 70 lbs.

OATS—in demand at 15cts per bushel.

RYE—declined to 33cts per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30cts per 60 lbs., common 25cts.

DRESSED HOGS—in demand at 5cts per 100 lbs.

50cts per 50 lbs. for light.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 15cts per 70 lbs. per 48 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty at 15cts per 60 lbs. for choice ones.

BUTTER—plenty at 13cts per dozen for common to choice.

Eggs—in good supply at 12cts per dozen.

HIDES—Green, fat; Dry, glut, 6cts.

FLOUR—spring at 23cts per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6cts; chickens, 5cts

SHEEP PELTS—range from 80cts to 90cts.

CASH CAPITAL, — \$100,000.00

CASH ASSETS, — \$582,325.00

THE PHOENIX COMPANY

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

and having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

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R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, Genl Agents.

20cts.

FRESH FRUITS, &c., Hermetically Sealed, bought within the last month, in New York and Baltimore, at very low prices, and will be sold the same.

The following are some of the retail prices:

Fresh Pine Apple, per jar 8 shillings.

" Whirlieberries " 3 "

" Blackberries " 3 "

" Cherries, black, red and yellow, 3 shillings.

The fruits are put up in white glass jars, quite tight, and retain their natural shape, and are wholly unlike dried fruit, or fruit preserved in sugar. The bottles are valuable when applied, for putting up fresh fruits again, and can be used repeatedly; they are worth 12 shillings per dozen.

FRESH PEACHES, packed and stored, in three pounds cans.

Baltimore Peaches 50cts Tomatoes, 20cts

Lobsters, 35cts Clams, 18cts

Sardines, 25cts Pickles, 20, 30, 50, 75cts

Mustard, Sauces, Jellies, &c., &c., 20cts.

In good condition, February 19th, 1861.

J. B. HYZER,

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE!

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Bare Troughs, Conductors & Cistern Pumps

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mrz20dwt

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

Care Goods, Cold, Harness, Infusoria, any Irrigation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Promotes Activity and Strength, Stimulates and Strengthens the Heart, and

etc., etc., etc., and Strengthens the Heart, and

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.**—There is a growing tendency among the people of this country to mix up their languages, and after this to interfere with each other's language, and after this to interfere with the word Capitalis, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming the name of the new nostrum. It is Spanish for "Cephalic Remedy," but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Capitalis will become as common as electricity, and the name of what we call as "headache" words has been far away by common usage until they seem "native and to the man born."

"Hardly Realized."—I had a terrible headache this afternoon, and I stopped to the druggist and says hi to the man, "Can you give me an 'cephalic'?" "Does it hache?" "Yes, it does." "He exceedingly," says hi, "and up this 'cephalic' will do it." "Yes, it will do it," said so quick that I truly realized I'd had an headache.

Hi'd be terrible "endure" this afternoon, hand I stopped to the druggist and says hi to the man, "Can you give me an 'cephalic'?" "Does it hache?" "Yes, it does." "He exceedingly," says hi, "and up this 'cephalic' will do it." "Yes, it will do it," said so quick that I truly realized I'd had an headache.

**ROCK CITY.**—The favorite sign by which nature marks any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in that light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice to those which might be about to commit suicide, till late at night, that they should be forewarned, and its indication should never be neglected. Headache may be classified under two names, Symptomatic and Idiopathic. The symptoms of headache are either constitutional or local, the former is a great variety of diseases among which are Apeplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all sorts of diseases. In its natural form it is symptomatic of disease of the stomach, constituting sick headache, and of the heart, constituting heart headache, of course, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently associated with headache, and the heart is also affected by such frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly, and sometimes gradually, and ceasing as suddenly, and at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acuteness of temper. It most insidiously takes place, and is often accompanied by convulsions, fits, spasms, provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Nervitis*.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills, are the best remedy, and by referring the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

**BUCK GLOVES AND MITTENS.**—Now is the Time to Buy Cheap

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